

## AUSTRIANS LOSE ONE-THIRD OF FORCES AND TWO-THIRDS OF ARTILLERY IN GALICIA

**300,000 Killed, Wounded or Made Prisoners by Operations of Russians**

**DEFEAT IS ADMITTED**

Disaster Explained by Fact Invaders Were Numerically Superior by 350,000

Copenhagen, Sept. 15.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says the Austro-German armies were defeated in Galicia because the Russians numerically exceeded the Germans and Austrians by 350,000 men. The Austrian losses were enormous.

**Austrian Losses Are 300,000.**

London, Sept. 15.—A reasonable estimate, a Times Petrograd dispatch says, places the Austrian losses in Galicia at 300,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, or nearly a third of their forces. They lost 1,000 guns, more than two-thirds of their available artillery.

**Germans Strong in East Prussia.**

London, Sept. 15.—A Post Petrograd dispatch says: "The Germans have concentrated an enormous force in East Prussia, causing a corresponding retreat on part of the Russians."

"The Austrian army," which was retreating on the powerful fortress of Przemyśl, includes one whole German army corps and part of another. These forces are lost to Germany for the duration of war for they will be locked up in Przemyśl, which the Russians must take by a prolonged siege."

**Claims Victory Over Russians.**

Berlin, Sept. 15.—(By wire) via Sayville.—It was officially announced today that General von Hindenburg has telegraphed Emperor William that the Russian army of Vilna, composed of four army corps, two reserve divisions and five divisions of cavalry, was completely defeated by the Germans. The Russian casualties were heavy.

The number of Russian prisoners is increasing as have been the spoils of war in enormous quantities. The Russian army of Grodno was defeated at Lyck. It comprised the twenty-second army corps, a remnant of the sixth corps and part of the third Siberian corps.

**Depression in Vienna.**

Vienna, via Paris, Sept. 15.—The Russians are increasing their victorious occupation of eastern Galicia and the situation on the Serbian frontier is exercising a depressing influence in official circles and among the intelligent classes. It is certain there are twenty thousand wounded in Vienna today, probably many more thousands in Budapest and thousands more in other places.

Amidst all the terrible anxieties, Emperor Francis Joseph is reported in excellent health and is constantly giving audiences to the ministers of all the monarchies.

**Austrians Hemmed In.**

London, Sept. 15.—An Exchange Telegraph company dispatch from Petrograd says after the capture of Opole and Tombovitz, the Russian forces hemmed the enemy into an angle formed by the junction of the river Vistula and the river San.

**Advance Not Resisted.**

Petrograd, Sept. 15.—An evening official announcement says: Russian troops are progressing along the lower stretches of the San river without meeting resistance from the defeated enemy, who continues in retreat."

**Austrian Defeat Crushing Blow.**

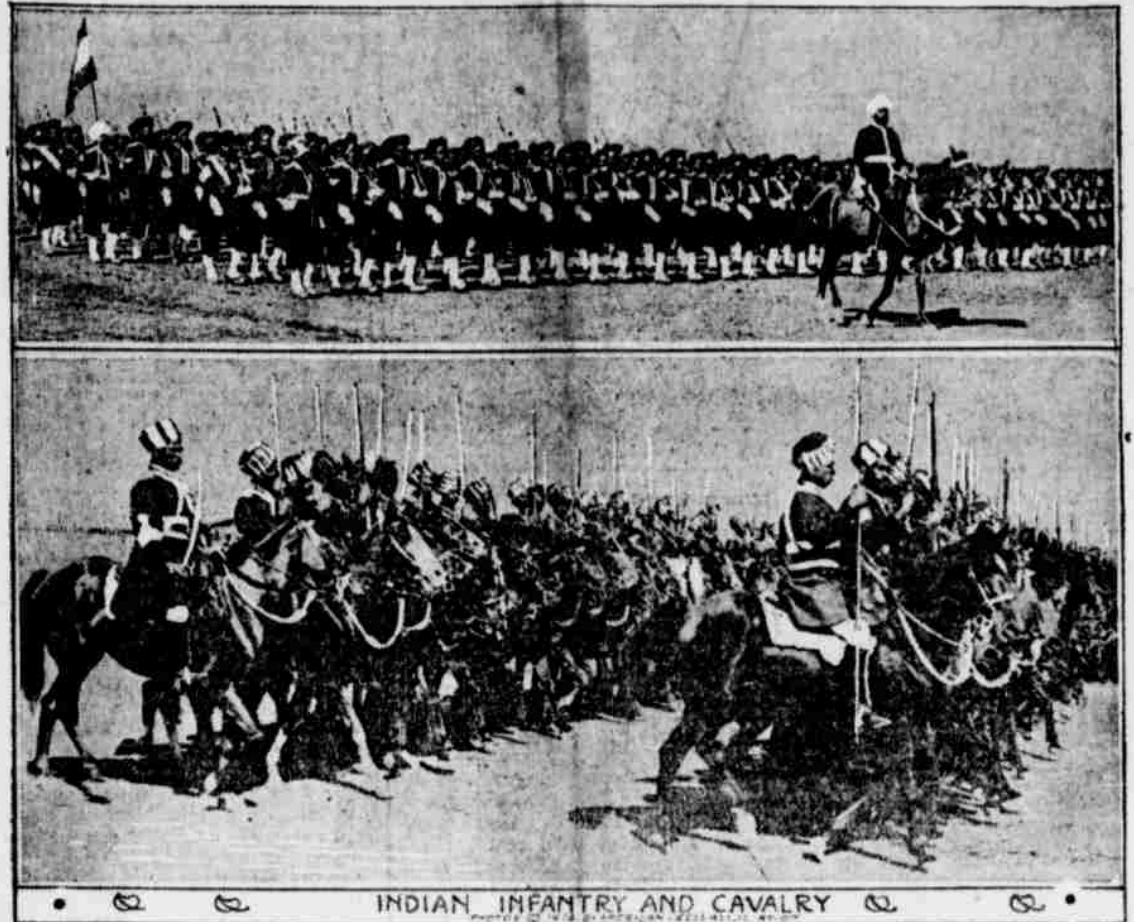
London, Sept. 15.—All the news seems to confirm the Russian reports that the Russians have inflicted another crushing defeat on the Austrians, who, on the right, were supported by some German divisions.

By the capture of Tombovitz the Russians drove a wedge between the Austrian army which had invaded Poland as far as Opole, Krasnostav and Zamosc, and the army which defeated at Lemberg and which, although it lost heavily in killed, wounded, prisoners and guns, managed to reform to some extent and undertake the offensive.

The Germans who reinforced the Austrians, according to latest advices, shared in the defeat. They are trying to reach the fortress of Przemyśl and the rear guard is endeavoring to keep off to some extent and undertake the offensive.

Austria had in Poland and Galicia an army estimated at 1,000,000 men, with 2,500 guns. At Lemberg Austria lost many thousands of men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It is now stated, although not officially, that the

## FAITHFUL INDIA FURNISHES 30,000 TROOPS TO ENGLAND AND WILL SEND MANY MORE



INDIAN INFANTRY AND CAVALRY

Lord Kitchener's "unknown factor," which has apparently altered the situation at the front so decidedly, is the arrival of the Indian forces, consisting of two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, about 30,000 men, both types of which are shown in the accompanying cut. Among the dozen Indian potentates accompanying the force are Sir Pertab Singh, Sir Ganga Bahadur, and maharajah of Bikaner, and Sir Bhupindra Singh, maharajah of Patiala. A message from Lord Hardinge of Porbandra, viceroy of India, was read in the House of Commons in which he said that nearly all of the 700 rulers of the native Indian states, had unanimously rallied to the defense of the empire, offering the resources of their states and their personal services. The viceroy mentions one Indian potentate now seventy years old who demanded the right to serve in the field with his nephew, sixteen years old, who is a member of the expedition. Troops, horses, money and jewels are being offered freely by the native rulers and one group of them is equipping a hospital ship. The Dalai Lama of Tibet, the viceroy says, has offered 1,000 troops, and rulers throughout Tibet are praying daily for the success of the British arms and for the repose of the souls of the dead.

## GREATER NAVY DEMAND WILL STIR CONGRESS

**Provision for Twelve New Battleships Will Be Urged**

Washington, Sept. 15.—The necessity of creating a larger navy for the adequate protection of the United States from foreign attack is expected to be borne in on Congress at the next regular session from many quarters.

As a result of the lessons of preparedness for war which are being taught to those willing to learn by the great war in the eastern hemisphere, one of the most notable discussions of the policies of American defense is likely to come when Congress takes up the army and navy appropriation bills.

The advocates of a larger navy are preparing to urge appropriations for the construction of 12 new dreadnoughts. It is expected that the general board of the navy will submit recommendations for a larger number of fighting vessels than ever before.

**Small Navy Men Weaken.**

There is good reason to believe that the general board will advise the secretary of the navy that no less than six first-class battleships, 16 destroyers and eight submarines be added to the sea forces of the nation.

Even the small-navy members of Congress, who are against any more battleships and who reluctantly compromise on the addition of one vessel, foresee the difficulties of their position. They now are saying they will not consent to the laying down of more than two new dreadnoughts.

## HEIR TO ITALY'S THRONE IS TEN YEARS OLD TODAY.

**Youth Destined for Naval Career—May See War.**

Rome, Sept. 15.—Flags were displayed throughout the capital today and the people kept a general holiday because of the fact that it was the tenth birthday anniversary of Prince Humbert, heir apparent to the throne of Italy. At ten years of age the future king has all but reached man's estate, according to the standard prevailing in the Latin countries, and in consequence he is now a figure of much importance in the official world. He is destined for a naval career, following in the footsteps of his distinguished cousin the Duke of Abruzzi. In fact, little Prince Humbert already has had his first taste of life at sea on board one of Italy's modern dreadnoughts. He is now regularly enrolled as a midshipman in the navy and in the event that Italy becomes involved in the present general warfare it is not improbable that the future king may be given his baptism of fire ere he passes another birthday anniversary.

## ROUMANIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

London, Sept. 15.—A Rome dispatch says the members of the Roumanian ministry have tendered their resignations.

## BETWEEN 35 AND 45 KILLED AND SCORE HURT IN FRISCO WRECK NEAR LEBANON, MO.

**Several Cars of Train Plunge Through Trestle Into Swollen Creek—Not Yet Known How Many Passengers Escaped**

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 15.—Between thirty-five and forty-five persons were killed and a score of others were injured early today when a locomotive, baggage car and forward chair car of the St. Louis, San Francisco train No. 5 plunged through a trestle over Brush Creek near Lebanon, Mo., and were submerged by the swollen stream.

Most of the dead and drowned were in the chair car and a great number of these were women and children. Those able to escape from the watery prison fought their way out by breaking windows and swimming ashore.

It is estimated that sixty-five passengers were in the chair car. Owing to poor wire communication it is impossible to give a definite estimate of how many escaped. The passengers quickly formed themselves into rescue parties.

One man in a chair car lost his wife and five children. When the accident occurred he was thrown clear of the descending car and swam to shore. The rains of last week caused all of the streams in the vicinity to rise.

The dead are being placed in improvised morgues in Lebanon. The engineer said his train was running slowly when the cloudburst occurred. A wall of water swept across the track and the embankment beneath gave way.

**Nurse Rescues Five.**

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Miss Mona Campbell, a nurse from St. Louis, broke a window in the submerged car, climbed out and as she stood in the water felt about. She touched the hands of drowning passengers and commanding all her strength, rescued five persons.

Japan has granted extra-territorial rights to the United States by treaty exclusively and so abrogated the rights by another treaty, effective in 1899. In this respect, it is claimed on behalf of Turkey that abrogation of extra-territorial rights within its dominions may well differ from that pursued by Japan. Turkey claims that these rights within its borders were based largely upon ancient custom and hence abrogation might well be by an unilateral decision instead of by treaty.

Annexation of Madagascar by France worked an abrogation of extra-territorial rights there, and France is now suggesting that its control in Morocco is sufficient to justify the United States in withdrawing extra-territorial rights from American consulates in that country. American extra-territorial rights ceased in the Samoan islands when the United States and Germany divided them between themselves. With the fall of extra-territorial rights in Turkey would go the same rights in Egypt.

**FIGHTING IS HEAVY BUT INDECISIVE SAYS BERLIN REPORT**

Berlin, via Copenhagen and London, Sept. 15.—An official announcement says: "In the western theater of the war the right wing of our army has been engaged in heavy but indecisive battles. The French, who endeavored to break through our lines, were defeated."

"At other points where there has been fighting no decisive results have been reached."

## GERMANS MAKE DETERMINED STAND ALONG RIVER AISNE; RETREAT TO BELGIUM HALTS

**EX-PRES. TAFT CELEBRATES FIFTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY.**

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 15.—Former President William H. Taft celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday anniversary today. The occasion was marked by the receipt of a large number of felicitous messages from friends and admirers throughout the country. Mr. Taft spent the summer at Murray Bay and only recently returned to New Haven to resume his duties as lecturer before the Yale law school.

**SENATE REPUBLICANS TO FIGHT WAR REVENUE BILL.**

Washington, Sept. 15.—The Senate Republicans, at a conference, determined to fight any war revenue measure in any form.

## MAKES REPORT ON ALLEGED ATROCITIES

**Belgian Commission Charges Horrible Excesses to Germans**

London, Sept. 15.—The second report of the Belgian commission appointed to inquire into alleged German atrocities was made public today. The report reviews incidents heretofore generally reported, but adds documents of evidence on which its conclusions rested and which will be published in due course.

The commission finds that the German troops entering Louvain requisitioned food and lodgings, took possession of cash in all banks, burst open houses, pillaged and committed other excesses.

The report relates two alleged instances of women and children being stabbed with bayonets and their legs cut off. In one case, a workman was covered with kerosene and thrown burning from a house.

**WITH EUROPE IN STRUGGLE, PEACE CONFERENCE DEFERRED**

**Universal Congress Indefinitely Postponed—Action is Regretted.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Though there probably never was a more auspicious time than the present for holding a peace conference, the twenty-first anniversary meeting of the Universal Peace Congress, which was to have assembled today in Vienna, has been indefinitely postponed for reasons which it is unnecessary to state. Aside from deploring the present warfare which has involved all Europe, the advocates of the peace and arbitration movement keenly regret the necessity for postponing the Vienna congress, as it was planned to make the gathering the most notable and impressive of its kind ever held. When the program for the gathering was made up last spring acceptance had received from all the leading nations of the world to participate in the discussions. Two of the principal topics slated for consideration at the congress were "A Draft Convention for the Reduction of Armaments" and "The Problem of Franco-German Relations."

**REPUBLICANS MAKE BIG GAIN IN MAINE, BUT LOSE THE GOVERNORSHIP**

Portland, Maine, Sept. 15.—In yesterday's election Mayor Curtis, Democrat, defeated Governor Haines, Republican, seeking re-election, by a plurality of 3,587.

All four congressmen, three Republicans and one Democrat, were re-elected. Comparative returns available from 484 cities and towns shows an increase in the Republican vote since the presidential election of 1912. The Progressives lost 30,461 and the Democrats gained 10,795.

**Wilson Pleased With Results.**

Washington, Sept. 15.—One of the first things the president did when he returned to the white house was to examine the figures of the Maine election. He expressed gratification to the cabinet as he assembled.

**TAKE OVER MEXICAN R. R.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Consul Silliman reported from Mexico City that the Constitutionalists have taken possession of the national railways of Mexico and renamed them the constitutional railways of Mexico. Practically all of the common stock is held by the Mexican government. The mileage is six thousand miles.

**BRYAN SIGNS TREATIES.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Secretary Bryan has signed the peace treaties with representatives of Great Britain, France, China and Spain.

## Forces Under Gen. Von Kluck Continue Engagement Without Decisive Result

**CLAIM RUSSIAN DEFEAT**

**Czar's Army Suffer as Severely at Koenigsberg as at Allenstein**

Germany's armies to the north and east of Paris, and after retreating upwards of more than fifty miles toward the Belgian frontier are today making a determined stand along the river Aisne. A news agency dispatch from Dieppe said General Von Kluck was forced to surrender. The German general staff, however, announced today heavy engagements are being fought by Von Kluck's right wing north and east of Paris without a decisive result so far.

Petrograd reports General Rennenkampf has resumed the offensive and the investment of Koenigsberg, in east Prussia, continues. Berlin, however, claims the Russian general has suffered a defeat nearly as severely as that of the Russian disaster at Allenstein.

In London, it is officially announced that the allies have occupied Rheims. According to the Serbian legation in London, there are now in Hungary, 150,000 Serbian troops successfully pushing the offensive against the forces of the dual monarchy.

A measure was introduced in the British parliament suspending until after the war the proceedings on the Irish home rule and Welsh establishment bills.

Queen Wilhelmina opened parliament in person and emphasized the necessity of the Netherlands maintaining the strictest neutrality.

**Germans Continue to Resist.**

Paris, Sept. 15.—An official statement says: "The western and central armies of the German forces continued their resistance today north of the river Aisne and north of Rheims and Châlons while the eastern army is retreating."

**Occupy Strong Position.**

London, Sept. 15.—An official announcement says: "The enemy is still occupying a strong position to the north of the Aisne and fighting is going on all along the whole line. The crown prince's army, driven further back, is now on the line of Varennes-Corbenoye and Ornes."

A hundred prisoners and twelve guns were captured yesterday by the British right. Rain has made the roads heavy and is increasing the difficulty of the retreat."

**Claim Army Has Surrendered.**

London, Sept. 15.—Telegraphing from Dieppe under date of Monday, the Central News correspondent says: "A report has reached Dieppe that the extreme left of the allies, after making an encircling movement by way of Roye and Ham and joining a force from the Boulogne district, has compelled General Von Kluck to surrender with, according to one report, 15,000 men and according to another, 25,000 and a quantity of guns and material."

**Germans Making a Stand.**

Paris, Sept. 15.—The French official statement issued tonight says that French troops have recaptured Amiens, which was abandoned by the Germans, but that the Germans are making a stand. The statement is as follows:

"On our left wing we have everywhere caught up with the rear guards and even the main body of the enemy. Our troops have recaptured Amiens, abandoned by the German forces."

"On the center, similarly, it would seem as if the enemy intends to resist on the heights to the northwest and to the north of Rheims. In the region between Argonne and the Meuse he continues to retire."

"On our right wing in the Woëvre district we have succeeded in relieving the fort of Tivron, which has been stubbornly attacked time and time again during the last few days. (Tivron is 12 miles south, southeast of Verdun)."

"In Lorraine our pursuing detachments are keeping, as everywhere, else, in touch with the Germans."

**Fresh Troops Aid Allies.**

London, Sept. 15.—It is generally believed here that the next phase of the gigantic war in which hundreds of thousands of men are engaged on the western field alone, will take place in German territory; the allies, according to the military experts, doubtless will endeavor to prevent the German armies, should they succeed in eluding them, from attacking the allies.

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